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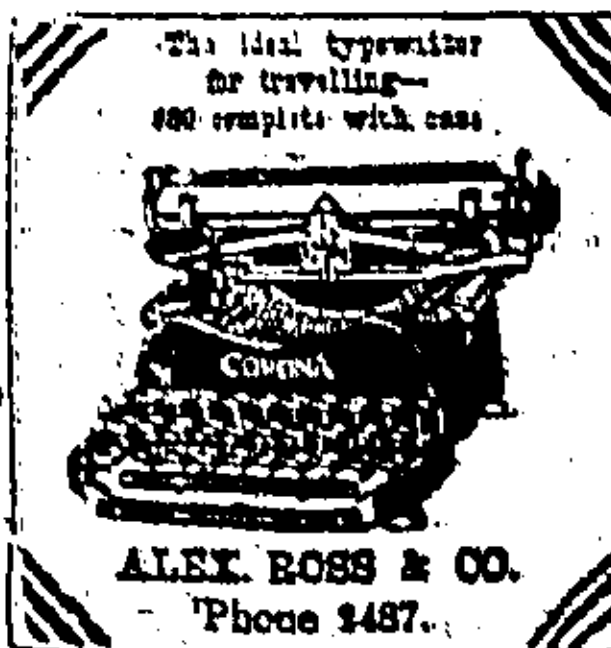
ESTABLISHED 1845

August 30, 1919, Temperature 80.

Rainfall 0.34 in.

Humidity 89.

August 30, 1919, Temperature 78.



No. 17,555.

六拜禮

號十三月八年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1919.

日六初月七閏未己亥歲年八國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

STOP EXTRA VAGANCE.

PREMIER'S WARNING TO
MINISTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The text has been unofficially published of a letter Mr. Lloyd George wrote to his colleagues on June 20 calling attention to the strength of the feeling in the Commons, the Press, and all classes of the community on the necessity for Government expenditure. He says that when public attention was angrily directed to the specific item of motorcars it was discovered that considerable economies could be effected without injury to the public service. "The time has come when each Minister ought to make it clear to those under his control that if they cannot reduce expenditure they must make room for somebody who can. That is the temper of the public and it is right." He says the heads of departments must be compelled to undertake the unpleasant duty of reducing their personnel. The fact that the number of Government employees has hardly decreased since the war cannot be defended. He concludes that ministers cannot hope to enjoy pre-war vacations until the affairs of the nation return to normal. He realises that rest is necessary but trusts the ministers during vacation will consider the best method of carrying out this urgent appeal and report to him about the middle of September how they have conformed or propose to conform to the general desire of the nation.

TREASURY CHANGES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Sir John Bradbury, the joint permanent secretary of the Treasury, is appointed principal British representative to the Reparation Commission in Paris. Other changes of high officials at the Treasury are also announced. Reuter understands that these changes are the result of re-organisation at the Treasury by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the finance committee of the Cabinet presided over by Lloyd George. The appointment of Bradbury is an indication of the importance of the work of the reparation commission. Other appointments are significant of an endeavour being made to cope more effectively with the control of expenditure. The three departments which have been set up in the Treasury to deal respectively with establishments, supply services, and general financial administration will act under direction of the permanent secretary.

BY-ELECTION CHALLENGES.

ATTACK ON HENDERSON.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Mr. F.M. Fisher, Unionist candidate for Widdow, challenges Mr. Henderson to substantiate his statement, and accepts the challenge of Henderson to debate on the same platform on a definite charge against Henderson. Fisher makes the following definite charge against Henderson, that at a critical period of the war, after returning from Russia, he proved disloyal to his Cabinet colleagues and if the advice tendered in Henderson's subsequent speeches had been accepted, Germany would never have been beaten.

Mr. Henderson declines to enter into any further correspondence with Mr. Fisher after the latter's letter, which he says fails to show how he proved disloyal to his colleagues. There can be no debate on the same platform.

THE NEW JERUSALEM.

A BUSY SCOTCH PROFESSOR.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Professor Patrick Geddes, the Director of the Town Planning Exhibition, has been engaged by the international Zionist commission to co-operate with Weizmann in planning the new Jerusalem, also to prepare a report on the Zionist colonies in Palestine and organise a department of sociology on behalf of B'nai B'rith.

BRITISH GENERAL BOSSES COLOGNE.

COLOGNE, Aug. 26.

The new military governor, Major General Clive, has issued a proclamation forbidding any alteration of the German constitution as regards the occupied zone without British approval. The object is to prevent the precipitation of trouble by revolutionary forces desiring to establish the Rhineland Republic.

RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVICS DEMORALIZED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A War Office communique says that on Denikins' western front the advance is continuing with great rapidity all along the line. It is confirmed that Odessa was captured by a detachment of volunteers who, after two days' bombardment from the Black Sea, landed and drove the Bolsheviks out of the town. Along both banks of the Dnieper the volunteer advance towards Kiev is rapidly progressing. It is reliably reported that the Bolsheviks throughout the whole of the Ukraine are completely demoralized.

NO COMBINED ATTACK ON
PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 26.

Petrograd reports that the Bolsheviks have begun a vigorous offensive in the direction of Pskov and east Pskov. The Times correspondent at Helsingfors says a combined advance on Petrograd is unlikely. Finnish help is improbable and the Estonians are unwilling to co-operate, while the north western Russian army will probably be unable to reach the objective before winter. It is stated that General Gough is going to London to urge recognition of Estonia's independence.

BRITISH NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Russian volunteer army has occupied Odessa. The Bolsheviks withdrew in the direction of Balta. The Bolshevik wireless alleges that prior to the occupation 30 British ships bombarded Odessa for two days, whereafter they effected a landing.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 26.

Petrograd reports that the government has mobilized youths of seventeen and eighteen.

NO NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

There appears to be some doubt regarding which volunteers first entered Odessa. The most reliable advices state that the Denikinists entered covered by the guns of British warships but so far as is known there was no firing. Probably the Ukrainians co-operated with the Denikinists.

OUR PRINCE.

TORONTO, Aug. 26.

The Prince of Wales received another great reception here, from 30,000 people at the Toronto Exhibition, which he declared open. Subsequently at the yacht club and city hall His Royal Highness was almost besieged by surging, enthusiastic masses desiring to shake hands. The police had difficulty in controlling the crowds.

POLITICAL PREDICTION IN U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

After conferring with President Wilson, Senator Hitchcock has predicted the ratification of the peace treaty in September with the aid of at least twelve Republican senators. The Shantung and all other amendments would, he said, be defeated.

TENNIS.

DEAUVILLE, Aug. 26.

For the Davis cup men's doubles, Gobert and Laurens (France) beat Roper Barrett and Turnbull (British Isles) 6/0, 6/1, 12/10. The British are now faced with the task of having to win both the remaining two singles matches to-morrow.

AVIATION ACCIDENT.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.

Two officers of the Italian armistice commission were killed in a crash at Aspern, in a Caproni machine that had just started for Rome.

NEUROLOGY.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Lord Settrington, recently seriously wounded in north Russia, is dead, aged 20. He was eldest son and heir of the Earl of March.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS AND OTHERS.

PARIS, Aug. 26.

Repatriation of the Russian war prisoners in Germany has begun. A Swiss officer, Major Lederer, is selected to go to Russia for the protection of Anglo-French prisoners in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, Aug. 27.

Many Americans are coming to France early in September to visit the battlefields, restrictions having been removed. A proposal was made in the French Chamber of Deputies to grant 30 millions of francs for the construction of temporary hotels in the battlefields districts.

The French Chamber met yesterday after the holidays to discuss the law ratifying the treaty of Versailles. 33 speeches are expected all probably dealing with the same matter, viz: the terms of the League of Nations convention not being adequate to protect France against future aggression.

Opinion in French Office circles is that the American Senate's substitution of China for Japan in the Shantung clause of the treaty would not necessitate negotiating a new peace with Germany as the German rights to Shantung are non-existent. The territory can be awarded to any one without further discussion with Germany.

The French Press expresses the fear that Great Britain, France and Italy alone, without the aid of America, cannot enforce the peace terms on Germany. Nothing must be omitted to safeguard the ties uniting the democracies of the old and the new world.

The French Chamber calmly continues its debate on the treaty. A Socialist deputy said he believed the debts of all the warring nations should have been pooled. Charles Benoit delivered a long speech stating that France should have been given the Rhine as her frontier. He spoke highly of the Anglo-French-American Alliance and warned against any acts tending to destroy this alliance.

M. Clemenceau made inquiries about the message with which President Wilson warned the Turks not to molest Armenians but to maintain order, threatening to withdraw article 12 of the 14 points. M. Clemenceau took the view that the message might have been conveyed by the peace conference. The American peace commission describes the warning as unofficial.

M. Clemenceau conferred with the Belgian premier who came especially from Brussels for the purpose. Both the French and British who are equally interested in Belgium having a strong German frontier, advise Belgium not to press her case. They are awaiting United States action. If the United States decides to keep out of European affairs, the most favourable settlement with Holland can be arranged. Measures taken against the high cost of living in Paris seem to be taking an efficient course.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKES.

SYDNEY, Aug. 25.

The seamen's strike has ended. A mass meeting decided to man the ships.

AUSTRALIA DEPORTING GERMANS.

SYDNEY, Aug. 26.

Six hundred more Germans have been deported, including several well-known wool-buyers.

CHOLERA IN NORTH CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Times' Peking correspondent says the Cholera epidemic at Shanghai is spreading through North China. The mortality is heavy.

STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 26.

A strike of dockers has begun. The government has lent 900 Algerians and Annamites to unload perishable goods, especially frozen meat.

CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Middlesex v. Surrey was drawn. The following matches were all drawn: Kent v. Yorks, Notts v. Derby, Worcester v. Warwick, Gloucester v. Essex, and Hampshire v. Sussex.

FIUME.

PARIS, Aug. 26.

Reuter understands that the compromise on the Dalmatian question which Italy is inclined to accept has been submitted to President Wilson. It provides that Fiume becomes Italian but Italy must lease to the League of Nations for ninety-nine years the "free port of Fiume" and part of the harbour known as Barossa Port, which the League will administer in the interests of the hinterland.

(Continued on Page 2.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

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HALF PINT BOTTLE .80

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Public Auctions.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

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WEDNESDAY, September 3, 1919,

at 12 o'clock (Noon)

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THE STEEL TWIN SCREW

S.S. "TAI LEE"

(built in 1914 by the Hongkong &

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Tonnage Gross 997

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Length 208' 9"

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Terms: 20% of purchase money on

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purchaser's risk and completion within

one week of date of sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer,

Hongkong, August 29, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK CLUB.

TODAY, Saturday, August 30th,

at 9.15 p.m.

"THE GLOBE TROTTERS"

Concert Party.

DANCING, 11.00 p.m. to midnight.

Tickets, \$3.00 each, to be obtained

from the Hon. Secretary or the No. 1

Boy.

MIXED AMERICAN TENNIS

TOURNAMENT.

This will be played on Saturday

afternoon, together with tennis,

commencing at 4.00 p.m.

Entrants are requested to notify

the Hon. Secretary, as soon as possible,

if they are unable to play.

Hongkong, August 27, 1919.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
Hongkong Club, will be held in the
CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 8th
September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

Business:—As posted in the Hall

of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VEAUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 27, 1919.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony for places other than
Canton, West River or Macao should
apply in person for permission to do so
at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office
Building between the hours of 9 A.M.
to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce

Passports or identification papers. All

persons, with certain exceptions, who

remain in the Colony for more than

7 days are required to register their

names under the REGISTRATION OF

PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of

Registration, giving the particulars

required may be obtained at the G.P.O.

and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a

fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,

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CHOCOLATES.

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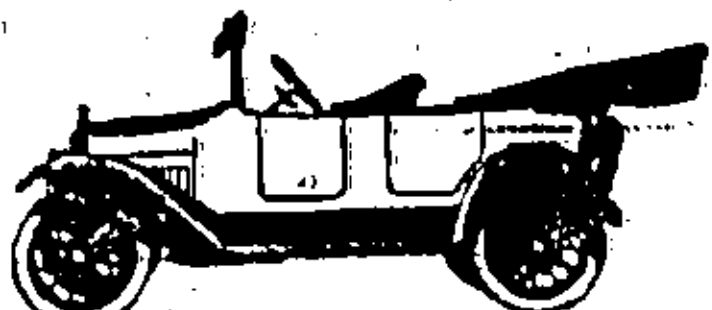
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We have just received a large consignment

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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NO. 77

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A SENSE OF PROPORTION.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

(By Lionel Vexley.)

After the last London Conference I was talking things over with a West Country friend, when he said to me, "Why do you harp on Article Eleven in the Press. It is dead—dead, and buried, and will never be resurrected." I demurred and persisted that the Admiralty had made a grave mistake by referring to Article XI in the A.W.O. of Feb. 24, which brought the Welfare Committee into existence, because one is the antithesis of the other, and it might happen that man, acting in strict conformity with the first part of that order, would be punished under the second part, and if a particular officer took that line, he would be quite within his rights.

Then I had quoted against me what Devonport had done, and no officer or officers had interfered; in fact, they were entirely in sympathy. Well something has recently happened which has set the Lower Deck teeth on edge, and "victimisation" is talked of pretty freely and vigorously. I don't want to make further reference to that case here; it has already been dealt with, and we may probably hear a great deal more about it.

In a general sense Article XI is dead, but it is not so much a case of what officers generally will do, but what particular officers can and may do; and that is going to make Article XI a greater menace to the well-being of the Service than it ever has been. The average officer will place a broad interpretation on the A.W.O. referred to, and men will get into the habit of mutiny and discussing things, till it will be a fight. Then some officer will place a narrow interpretation, and men will get punished. Then the fat will be in the fire! Don't say this won't happen, because it already has happened, and that particular piece of fat is still frizzling! And I have had so many letters about it that if I took a superficial view of things I might come to the conclusion that a great wrong had been done. Probably a wrong has been done, and I am not trying to excuse it, but as the Regulations stand it was inevitable; the officer in question acted on the instructions as he interpreted them, and as others will interpret them, unless the Admiralty does something to make the position quite clear.

Combination "always" has been forbidden in the Services, more especially since the mutinies of 1797, mainly by Circular Letters to Commanding Officers up to the year 1850, when Article XI was introduced into the "K.R." and "A.I." According to "Admiral" Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay, this came about through a Petition of a very important nature, signed by the Lieutenants of the Channel Fleet (1860), sixty-four in number, approved by most of the Captains of the ships in which they were serving, and presented to the Admiralty by the C-in-C of the Fleet, in which the grievances of the petitioners were most respectfully made known to the Board. No reply was given to the Petition, but a circular was issued, that circular being Article XI, which was then embodied in the K.R. and A.I.

That Article is really in two parts, the latter part reading:—Every person is fully authorised individually to make known to his superior any proper cause of complaint but individuals are not to combine, either by the appointment of committees or in any other manner, to obtain signatures to memorials, petitions, or applications, nor are they collectively to sign such documents. Now I have had some experience of the individual complaint, and so know just what a force the above authorisation was when applied to something outside a purely individual grievance, and it was one of the things to which I called special attention in "Our Fighting Seaman," the book that called the Brock Committee on Discipline into existence. This is what I said:—

We will suppose that on some particular day there is something radically wrong with the food, and the whole of the Lower Deck is in a state of ill humour. Let us further suppose that one man more daring than the rest decides to see the officer of the watch; the first question is, "Is this man's food the same as has been issued to his messmates?" "Yes, Sir!" Then where are they? how is it they are not complaining? Result: Individual sent away, or more likely placed in the report for making frivolous complaints, and punished.

I then went on to show that if he tried to prove that others were discontented as well as himself, he was guilty of mutinous conduct within the meaning of Section 14 of the Naval Discipline Act.

Now I was taken rather severely to task for that statement by naval officers, some of them of high rank; while not a few Lower Deck friends doubted if I had not exaggerated, and they could quote what had been done in "my ship."

It so happens that quite recently a lengthy case has been heard in the Admiralty Courts. A sailor joined up as a private, and after he left the Army brought an action against an officer for damages, and this came out in the evidence. Mr. Atkinson, K.C., said:—

A man had a right to make an individual complaint, but to intimate to his commanding officer that he was supported by a body of men in the regiment was against good order and discipline. His Lordship: "If a man says 'I complain of the food' and desires to

say that the complaint is the complaint of most, or all, the other men in the company, is that mutiny?"

Mr. Atkinson: "It is on the border line. It is of the nature of mutiny in so far as it represents there is a body of men behind the individual, so to speak, physically at the door. An individual has no right to act in combination with others."

His Lordship: It is important it should be realised that a man is not entitled "to refer to the discontent of others as establishing his own."

All this to show the "snags" and pitfalls that exist. In one ship a band of men "could go on the Q.D. to lodge a complaint, and the spokesman would get a patent hearing with a view of adjusting the trouble; in another it would be treated as a mutinous assembly, and the spokesman would get "ninety days."

And now the situation is doubly complicated. The Admiralty have, by the reading of the first part of that A.W.O., granted the right of combination; in the second part they say that Article XI still holds good. And so in one port Petty Officers apply for canteen funds, to enable "delegates" to meet in conference, and it is readily granted without a quibble from anyone high or low; in another port Petty Officers do like-wise, and immediately find themselves "on draft" for fresh fields and pastures new.

Can canteen funds be used for such a purpose? The C.O., who allows them to be, is placing a generous interpretation on the situation as it exists; the officer who says "No" is acting strictly in conformity with the K.R. and A.I. If combinations are forbidden, which they are, and he allows any part of a fund, which he is responsible for, to be used to help a combination, he is clearly acting against the strict letter of the law, no matter what may be the spirit of the time.

Now while such things are regrettable, and we must all do our best to negative their results, we must not lose our sense of proportion nor forget that straw shows which way the wind blows. Recently I gave two examples: showing official recognition of the "Lower Deck Societies." Here is another: M.P.'s addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in which certain Lower Deck affairs were dealt with. In his reply, Sir Osborn Murray, re-fused their grievances as brought forward "on behalf of the Joint Committee of Lower Deck Societies." He could very easily have avoided that had he wished. My own opinion is that those words were put in deliberately; it is a direct official recognition of the J.C.'s.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,

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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South

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THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian

Office premises) Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading

American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant

and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such

as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary

equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or

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Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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Chocolates

California "Star" Chocolate

American Chocolate, 25 cts. per box

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Imperial Cocoa, 40 cts. per box

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

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SALE! SALE!

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WE ARE OFFERING ALL SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SURPLUS GOODS AT

BARGAIN PRICES.

SEE WINDOWS.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1919.

SELBORNE AND TOBACCO.

Farnham in Surrey is not the nearest railway point to Gilbert White's Selborne in Hampshire, but it was at Farnham that we discovered our relative nearness to that Mecca of "nature lovers," and it was from Farnham that we trudged thither. Selborne is just like the book. It is English, and quiet, and contemplative lovely. Its inn is more in keeping with the brooding spirit of the place than inns usually are nowadays. Through lush meadows a stream meanders, and across the stream by a plank, and up a trail to a stile, you must walk in order to reach the churchyard where Gilbert White's body was laid. Here you may sit, as we did, for three hours of a summer afternoon, under the patriarchal yew that was ancient when White knew it two centuries ago. To do that, of course, you must first have known and loved the book, and all it stands for, as one loves the Compend Angler, as one loves Richard Jefferies, and Thoreau, and the Quetzists generally. Not but what you would be charmed with the village, even if you had never known its "Natural History," if you happened upon it. But this you would be unlikely to do. It is not on a highway. It is so hidden away that without the book and the purpose to pay homage you would never persevere along the sunken lanes that bring you there at last, just when you have decided that the place is probably mythical. Many pipes did we smoke that sunny afternoon by the grave of Gilbert White, and sweet were the influences that mingled with the taste of the weed. There followed an evening of cider, of rural conversation, and a night in an odour of lavender. Then next day, within the day's march, somewhere in the same county (name recorded somewhere in an inaccessible diary) we came upon fields that carried crops of real tobacco! This was a surprise, though it should not have been, for the culture of tobacco in England is older even than the cult of Gilbert White. In 1652 it was grown contrary to law and provided, for an officer was sent down to destroy the crops round Cheltenham. He took with him three dozen troopers, but the farmers turned out 200 strong in defence of their crops, and the officer had to retire. Towards the end of the XVIII century tobacco growing was still illegal and still going on. Crops were publicly burned, and heavy fines imposed, and in the end a farmer was

forbidden, what was hitherto allowed, to grow enough for his own use, "for medicinal purposes." But here we found acres and acres of excellent looking leaf. We trespassed. We found a drying shed, and tried to buy some leaves. The man was unaccountably suspicious, had had trouble, he said, with the Revenue Officers. We explained that we had seen tobacco fields in various parts of the world, and were merely sentimentally interested. We wanted a few leaves just to taste and compare. He wasn't sure that we were not a Revenue spy, and sent us away unsatisfied. A Revenue spy? We wrote that evening, for a London journal, an article complaining of the stupidity of taxing a Home product exactly the same as a foreign import. But the Government did not fall, and we left the country to its mercy. Now at last we notice, tucked away in a corner of a Home paper, an announcement of a reduction of one shilling per pound in the duty on home-grown tobacco, and are pleased to that extent.

That brave foliage must now be spreading under a smothering sun, while the larks sing high over Gilbert White's yew tree, and the little brook laughs and dances by the roots of the meadow-sweet. Heigho!

OUR "TRUE" SELVES.

A writer in the *Hibbert Journal* asks this conundrum: "If the vicious are the slaves of their own lusts, and the virtuous to the grace of God, are not all of us the badmen of necessity?" It reads like the beginning of a Determinist argument, but by a strange juggling with words the writer manages to prove (to his own satisfaction) that spiritual necessity is freedom. The *philosophical* principle that one naturally looks for in such a performance appears to lie in one of the following parallel assertions:

(a) The man who does right is constrained by a higher impulse. The higher impulse belongs to the spiritual side of his nature, or, in other words, to the true self. Action initiated by the true self is obviously free.

(b) The bad man is acted upon from without. The lower impulse (leading to wrong doing) belongs to the material universe.

We have to thank *Hibbert* for many a real thought, for many a stimulating idea. We are entitled to complain when it puts before us such a farrago of verbiage which does not so much conceal thought as reveal the absence of it.

Every man is a compound. What is the "true self"? Water? Hydrogen? Oxygen? Analogies often mislead, but this one cannot. When we say "a good man," we use a short term which means "a man who is largely or for the greater part what we mean by good." Let us employ as

symbols for good, bad, and indifferent the letters G, B, and I. Then our formula for a good man might be I 4 B 2 G 8. That must also be the formula for his "true self," because if you eliminate any one constituent, or vary the proportions of the constituents, you have some other person altogether. As H 2 O is water (and the "true self" of water must be H 2 O, not H alone, and not O 2 H), so man's true and only self is the self of his sum, his synthetic self. The whole, and not a part of it, is the thing. Include "if you like the so-called higher impulses in G and the lower in B (though this is quite unscientific) you still have no excuse for taking either part as the "true self" of the whole. For our part we require still to be shown that the "higher" or "true" impulses do not come from outside exactly as the "lower" or materially stimulated ones do. The elements of any compound, once compounded, are not free. The compound must behave according to the law of its being. If a gas, it must behave as a gas. Man is a compound of good and bad and indifferent. There is no wholly "good" man, no man entirely bad. Man is partly, conditionally, "free," and partly constrained. He is more bond than free. His "true self" is the mixture, the synthesis, not some "trace" discovered by this sort of moral analysis. Quarrels and wars and much pain have come of overlooking this, so that the thing is politically momentous and no mere exercise in logic.

PASSPORTS.

You will think that passports are our King Charles's head, and you will not be very wrong. We dislike them. The whole passport procedure is a nuisance, and we had hoped that with the war over we would be given another long rest from them. Any British official who can ask for them, and ask questions in connection with them, from fellow Britons, without blushing and feeling heartily ashamed of the job, must be a Viking at heart. Here's a little true story of what happens. A Hongkong lady recently went home with children and amah. At this end they told her—the passport people—that she did not need a passport for the amah. Arrived at the English port, they told her she did. She had all sort of trouble, had to go from one police station to another. With the cost of lodgings in London what they are, imagine the nuisance for a mother anxious to get her younglings safely off to Scotland, and held up by that silly nonsense, apart from the indignity of having to visit such low places as police stations.

Get the idea firmly in your heads that you don't want passports, and in a little while—amen.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 11 7/16d.

Gastro-enteritis attacked 13 people yesterday and killed nine of them.

The preacher at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow morning will be the Rev. F. Crawick Todd, Rector of St. Andrew's, South Orange, New Jersey.

The flagship of the U.S. Navy is expected in port to-morrow. This is the U. S. S. Brooklyn and it will be the first time she has ever been to the Colony. The Admiral will be on board.

Baron Makino, the head of the Japanese delegation at the Peace Conference, is expected in Hongkong on the morning of Sept. 4 on the "Shidzuoko Maru." He will be the guest of Mr. S. Yasuda, manager of the N.Y.K. during the day.

Not only is the staff of the Hongkong University to be considerably augmented in the coming session, but we also understand that the Education Department of the local Government is to have several new members to its staff in the coming school year.

Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, the well known educationalist and President of the Cambridge Christian College has returned to the East after a visit to the States. He is at present in Japan and from there will go on a tour of Northern China after which he will take up his duties in Canton.

A gallant act by a Chinese named Leung Kau, employed on Harbour Dept. boat No. 1, has been reported to the Harbour Master. On Wednesday evening a Chinese girl fell overboard from a junk. The Harbour Department boat was close by, and one of the seamen threw a lifebelt to the girl in the water, but she was unable to reach it. She was sinking when Leung Kau jumped in and saved her. The girl was so frightened that she nearly dragged her rescuer down.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE "MELVILLE DOLLAR."

SIX DEATHS FOLLOWING EXPLOSION ON HIGH SEA.

A terrible accident which was attended by six deaths occurred on board the Robert Dollar Co's s.s. "Melville Dollar" soon after the ship left Shanghai for this port. It appears from the meagre details we are able to gather, that some time between Wednesday, the steamship which was apparently in good order when she left Shanghai, suddenly burst and those in the engine-room at the time—two Europeans, the Chief and Second Engineers, and six Chinese firemen—were badly scalded by the hot vapour which was let out. Six of the eight engine-room workers, namely, the Second Engineer, a Canadian named James McRey and five Chinese firemen met with instantaneous deaths, being scalded beyond recognition, while the other two, the Chief Engineer, Mr. David Fraser, and the other Chinese fireman were badly scalded.

The owners of the ship, the Robert Dollar Co., were notified of the accident by wireless yesterday afternoon. They were asked to keep six coffins ready against the arrival of the ship here.

As soon as the ship was moored off Stonecutters Island at about 7 p.m., yesterday, Police officers boarded her and made arrangements for the removal of the dead bodies. The coffins made ready in Hongkong were not used, however, as the bodies were put into coffins on the steamer and sealed.

Soon after eight o'clock, the Sanitary Board coolies were seen taking ambulances and the familiar dead carts to the stone pier off the Victoria Theatre. This unusual state of affairs attracted much attention and a large crowd soon gathered on the water front to ascertain the cause. They hung about until about 10.30 p.m. when their patience was rewarded by the arrival of two Police launches, one carrying the coffins containing the remains of the five Chinese firemen and the other the remains of the Second Engineer whose coffin was draped with a huge Canadian flag. After some discussion, it was decided to remove the coffins by launch to the mortuary at Kennedy Town. Enquiries were then made as to what became of the injured men and it was learned that they were removed by another launch to Government Civil Hospital as soon as the ship came in.

We learn from the Civil Hospital this morning that the Chief Officer, a man of about 70 years of age, is suffering from burns on the face, neck, arms, and legs. His condition is not considered serious.

Mr. R. E. Gunn, appealed to by a *China Mail* reporter, said he had no further information to impart.

Mr. Gunn later informed a reporter of the "China Mail" that the "Melville Dollar" was on her way from Manila to Shanghai when the disaster occurred and the captain decided to come to Hongkong and report to the agents.

When the steamship burst every one in the engine room—McRey the second engineer, and the five Chinese, were scalded to death. The engine room was unapproachable and Mr. David Fraser, the chief engineer, sustained his injuries in rushing in and endeavouring to save the lives of those who were already unconscious, and perhaps dead, from their injuries.

The funeral of the second engineer takes place at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The steamer was moored to a buoy this morning. Arrangements are being made to have the vessel may sail as early as possible.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

Mr. T. Daniel Frawley, well known to Hongkong theatre goers is once more in the East with an entirely new company and will soon be in the Colony. The company left New York in June and for about four weeks were in Honolulu. They then on to Japan and they are now playing in Shanghai. They are making a tour of the Far East and anticipate to go as far as Egypt, returning to New York in August 1920.

The company is an entirely new one, of a good standing in the theatrical world and when here will play the following—"Three Wise Fools," "Three Faces East," "Lightning," "Folly with a past," "The Brat," "Lombardi Ltd."

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE GIST OF IT.

Revised conditions are published regarding licences issued to money changers, who have now to keep an account of every transaction with respect to silver dollars.

Capt. H. G. Monteth is appointed a member of the Medical Board, during the absence of Mrs. A. D. Hickling.

DOUBLE MURDER IN TAI O.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER THROWN INTO SEA.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ARRESTED.

Tai O was a flutter on the 28th instant when the news was circulated that a mother and daughter had been thrown into the sea by some Chinese.

The master of the boat has reported that at 9 p.m. on the 27th while his boat was at the back of the Tung Mow Sloop. With his mother aged 51 and his sister aged 22 and himself "two men engaged" the boat and ordered them to proceed to a ship which they said, was anchored off Hoo Chi. When the boat was 200 yards away from Hoo Chi one of the men pushed his mother into the water while the other pushed his sister and himself overboard. The men then made off in the boat. Complainant managed to swim ashore to Hoo Chi, where he informed a cousin and the two proceeded to the Police Station and reported the matter. He has not seen either his mother, sister, or that boat since.

The Police made enquiries, picked up the body of the sister which was found floating near Hoo Chi and have been successful in arresting the two men.

The reason for this outrage remains a mystery at present.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. report on 29th August.

Business during the past week has been fairly brisk and prices have been well maintained. Our settlement takes place to-day but it is quite small and easily negotiated. The Shanghai Brokers are returning from their summer vacation and we expect to see a revival of business with that port.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have continued to advance notwithstanding the high rate of Exchange and shares are in good demand at \$675.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are quiet with possible sellers at \$215. Cantons have buyers at \$432 and Far Easterns at \$23. North China, business has been done at Ts. 205.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fire could be placed at \$347. China Fire, business has been reported at \$138.

Shipping.—This market has been practically deserted during the past week. Steamboats have sellers at \$244, Douglasses \$95. Deferred Indos \$192. Shell Transports 128/- and Star Ferries \$35.

Refineries.—China Sugars, business has been done at \$177/178 but at the close are slightly easier. Malabars are still wanted at \$46.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Docks have changed hands at various rates and have improved from our last quotation of \$171 to a buying rate of \$174 on the rumour of an increased interim dividend. Kowloon Wharves have also advanced and are wanted at \$101. Shanghai Docks are quiet and are quoted Nominal at \$118.

Miscellaneous.—Cements are wanted at \$8.35. China Lights \$64 (old) and \$23 (new) Sales have taken place at \$7 for the old shares. Dairy Farms could be placed at \$253. Peak Trams have buyers at \$5.50. Powells \$12 and Wisemans \$29.

GOVERNOR AND BRIDE ON THE R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

On board the "Empress of Russia," due here to-morrow, were Governor-General Harrison and his bride who have returned to Manila. Extensive preparations were made to welcome the couple especially by the Filipinos who are very desirous of showing their appreciation of the work Governor Harrison has done in the cause of the Independence of the Philippines.

CAMOUFLAGE.

Some tools were stolen from Bailey's shipyard. The Police were informed but could not trace the thieves. One evening they received information that a marine hawker had some of the stolen tools. The Police visited the place and found the man in the act of camouflaging the tools by painting them black. Mr. Smith, this morning, sentenced the artist to one month's imprisonment.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the U.S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 7.50 p.m. August 29.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon less than 300 miles distant moving W. or W.N.W.

11 a.m. August 30, 1919.

Typhoon in about 124° Long. E. 17° Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

KOWLOON DOCK VICTIMIZED.

ALLEGED THEFT OF STEEL PLATES.

LOCAL COMPANY'S LOSS.

A case of considerable interest was heard by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistrate's Court on Thursday, when three men appeared in the dock charged with the larceny of fifty steel plates valued at \$5,000 belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dockyard Company, Limited.

Mr. W. B. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon, and Frisston, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Mason, for the first defendant, Mr. J. H. Gardner for the second, while the third was undefended.

Mr. A. Nicholls, Chief Store Keeper of the Dock, in replying to Mr. Shenton, said the white chip or the requisition form used in the Store Department was to be filled in, when the date and nature of the stores wanted were to be inserted, and it was to be signed by the foreman of works. A clerk was to make a copy of the white chip and the particulars were to be copied into a green chip in triplicate. When it was made up two carbon copies of the green chip were to be sent to the Accounts Department. It was the custom that in the obtaining of steel plates from the store, green chips were always used, bearing numbers and special letters, for the purpose of reference and checking. The person receiving the chip sends it to the assistant store-keeper to be signed, and then the stores were brought out under the direction of the chief Chinese store keeper (first defendant). The particulars in the green chip were entered in a book known as the Plates Store's Rough Issue Book. A boat-chit was then prepared by an assistant, which was to be signed by Mr. Harris, the European in charge of the store-room. If coolies, other than the dockyard coolies were engaged for transportation work, a coolie chit was made out, which bore the signature of Mr. Harris. Then the boat and coolie chits were handed to the No. 1 coolie (second defendant). Before any stores were taken out of the store-room, a request was sent by Mr. Harris to the yard boatman for him to arrange a launch or the motor lighter to convey the goods. The No. 1 coolie with the boat-chit accompanied it to its destination, and returned again with the chit signed by the consignee. The chit was put on file in the office. The coolie-chit was handed in to the time-keeper's office, and the wages were given to the No. 1 coolie to pay the workers. One Score, the chief clerk in the chit office, would fill the work by writing out all the chits. He knew that he had now absconded, but did not know that a warrant of arrest was issued. He had made a careful search but no requisition chits with numbers corresponding to the entry in the issue book were to be found in the office. No issue were made by the company for the transportation of steel plates to the Cosmopolitan Docks. Stores were on no occasion taken out for delivery when it was over-time.

Mr. W. Johnston, the chief time-keeper, was called, and in reply to Mr. Shenton said that it was his duty to pay the No. 1 coolie on behalf of the transportation coolies, when any job was completed. He did not receive a coolie-chit from the No. 1 coolie for over-time work, and was waiting for the wages to be paid. Replying to Mr. Gardner, witness said that on the 25th July (the day of the theft) he left the office between 5 and 5.30. No coolies were allowed to enter the dock gate with out a chit after 5 p.m. For night work, each coolie with the chit was presented to the Portuguese in charge at the time office. All workers were not allowed to leave the docks before morning.

Mr. F. Jenner, the dock's boat-skipper, said that on the night of July 25, he did not give any orders for the taking out of the lighter for transportation to the man in charge (third defendant). It was the rule that the lighter was not allowed to move from its anchorage after dark. If places were to be sent to the Cosmopolitan Docks, no chit was received by him from Mr. Nicholls. The case was adjourned.

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AN ALLEGED STABBING AFFRAY.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF REFUSING TO JOIN A SOCIETY.

A well-dressed Chinese was charged at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, with having, on July 30, 1919, stabbed one Lai Ching in Possession Street.

Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for the defence. Inspector Grant mentioned that defendant disappeared from the Colony after the affair, and was recently seen in a restaurant by one of complainant's folks, who had him arrested.

The complainant was called, and stated he was the master of a shoemaker's shop in a lane near Possession Street. He was introduced to defendant by a friend of a restaurant. Some days after this introduction, witness was visited by defendant, who tried to persuade him to join a society. He refused, whereupon defendant picked up a pair of new shoes and said he wanted them free of charge. When witness refused, the shoes were put back in their place and defendant went away. Some days after witness was again visited by him, and asked to go out of the door to have an important conversation. Witness was led to a corner, where he was asked to pay some money as compensation for his refusal of the shoes, and upon declining he was caught hold of by the chest, and suddenly a number of men surrounded him and assaulted him with iron bars. He was in pain, and called out "Save life," when he was struck on the neck with a dagger by defendant. He fell unconscious, and was brought back by his friends to his shop, and later sent to the hospital. A Chinese constable stated he was on duty in Possession Street when a man went up to him and said that his master was stabbed last year by a man to be found in a restaurant nearby. Witness waited outside and arrested defendant when he came out.

The case was remanded.

WHERE WERE YOU?

Beyond the long, pain laden years, Grey Sentries of our griefs and fears, A fair day waits, and it shall give The Dead's great gift to those who live.

God help him then his honour lost, Who shared no part of what Peace cost. Who neither wealth nor Service gave, But reaps life from the fallen brave.

Calm Peace will be, but he may claim No part of it who failed its name. For till he die, in wake or sleep, Shall conscience restless vigil keep. The war conceal who duty shuns. Peace takes the census of her sons, And ever, men the war renew, Shall come the question, Where WERE YOU?

In school, his children yet unborn, Shall learn of old world's battle-torn. When men—relinquished—life's—full mead, That other men might find it sweet. And coming home to enslave Their innocent all trusting eyes, Shall look to his, who proved untrue. And speak the question, Where WERE YOU?

But yesterday on fields overseas We shaped our children's destinies, And with us shall the reckoning rest. To-morrow is to-day's bequest. Keep faith, while Victory stills the guns, Peace takes the census of her sons, And each when called must answer true. The future's question Where WERE YOU?

—John Bernard Terns.

ARMED ROBBERY AT CHING E ISLAND.

TEN MEN PARTICIPATE.

An armed robbery, in which ten men armed with swords and revolvers participated is reported to have taken place in Ching E Island last night. One man has been arrested. The Police have received no details.

ANOTHER ARMED ROBBERY.

At 11 p.m. on August 27, six men, armed with daggers and revolvers, broke into a house in Kowloon City and after terrorizing the inhabitants stole a quantity of clothing valued at \$46.

ANOTHER ROBBERY?

Another robbery is said to have taken place in Sanhsing last night. Six men attacked a house and stole a quantity of jewellery.

NOTICES.

AMERICAN POSITION.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than preparation they can compound. It has brought down every chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by Chemists and Storekeepers.

Shop-keeping is another misadventure, out of which would seem to be no increase; and here, again, one little difficulty in getting one's finger on the cause: War conditions, one way and another, enabled a number of women to live, for a season,

his wife has been unfaithful due to his absence? These are the cases in which the manliness due to war conditions comes most obviously to play. The sense of wrong is bitter and the man who feels it has been living in circumstances in which human life is held of small account. So he is quick to avenge himself, murder is done, but those who do it "a wave of crime" because exceptions and conditions have produced these predictable consequences. Using the language of exaggeration

Water had meanwhile been running short, and the "Gablonz"

TICKETS . . . \$3.00 each.
Hongkong, August 30, 1919

Tel. No. 135. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

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SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	10th September	13th October	24th October
"KHIVA"	23rd October	26th November	4th December

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	7th September	26th September

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ARRATON APCAR"	6th Sept.	29th Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOREA AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"NAGOYA"	10th September	13th October
"KHIVA"	23rd October	26th November

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ALASKA MARU ... Saturday, 20th September.

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HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIYONG	Sept. 2, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LANGCHOW	Sept. 2, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENAN	Sept. 3, Daylight
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	EVERGLOW	Sept. 4, at 3 p.m.

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FOR RELAYERS TO SAIL

FOR	RELAYERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOYSANG	SUNDAY, Aug. 31, Daylight
KOBE	HOPSAK	TUESDAY, Sept. 2, Daylight
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 2, Daylight
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIFSEING	SATURDAY, Sept. 6, Daylight

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"NIIPPON MARU" 11,000 25th September.

"TENYO MARU" 22,000 2nd October.

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"SHINYO MARU" 22,000 28th October.

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Empress of Japan ... Oct. 15 Nov. 5

Monteagle ... Oct. 19 Nov. 13

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 30 Nov. 17

Empress of Asia ... Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Japan ... Dec. 10 Dec. 31

Empress of Russia ... Dec. 25 Jan. 13

Monteagle ... Jan. 1 Jan. 25

*Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "Empress of Russia", 1st September will not call at Shanghai.

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QUINNEBAUG ... Capt. Medina ... TUESDAY, 2nd September at 1 p.m.

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Captain E. P. Partridge, from reserve, has gone master, "Changchow."

Mr. J. D. Farrell has been appointed second officer, "Changchow."

Captain W. T. Barkus, of the "Hupah," has gone master, "Tumshing."

Mr. J. Newell has been appointed second officer, "Hainhang."

Mr. D. H. Madigan has been appointed supernumerary second officer, "Fatehah."

Mr. J. L. Thomas, chief officer, "Kailong," is on reserve.

Mr. T. Johnstone, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Kailong."

Captain U. Robinson, of the "Changchow," has gone master, "Kailong." Captain J. Cogan, of the "Kailong," is on reserve.

Mr. D. William, chief officer, "Hupah," is on reserve.

Mr. J. S. Wilson, chief officer, "Chuenchow," is on reserve.

Mr. J. W. Scott, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Chuanchow."

Mr. S. E. Firth has been appointed second officer, "Foching." Mr. J. O. Ellis, third officer, "Foching," has resigned.

Captain F. Newcombe, of the "Woosung," is on leave. Captain J. Meethrel, from reserve, has gone master, "Woosung."

Mr. G. H. Mayne, chief officer, "Shimon," has resigned.

Mr. W. T. Roberts, chief officer, "Woosung," has gone acting master, "Changchow."

Mr. E. Burns, second engineer, "Shimon," has gone acting chief engineer, "Chenah." Mr. J. L. O'Brien, from leave, has gone second engineer, "Shimon."

Mr. A. Anderson has been appointed third engineer, "Hainhang."

Mr. D. McCormack, second engineer, "Kwailin," has gone second engineer, "Chengtu."

Mr. J. Matthews, second engineer, "Chengtu," has gone second engineer, "Kwailin."

Captain J. W. Wright, of the "Choyang," is on leave. Mr. W. Brewer, chief officer, "Choyang," has gone acting master, same ship.

Mr. J. Powell, second officer, "Choyang," has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. S. H. Hodgson has been appointed second

THE MARCONI CASE

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE AS TO STRATEGIC WIRELESS STATIONS.

Before Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, in the King's Bench Division, the hearing was resumed of the arbitration between Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., and the Postmaster-General, arising out of the claim of the company against the Postmaster-General for damages alleged to have been caused to the company as the result of the repudiation by the Postmaster-General of a contract between the company and the Government to erect a chain of six long-distance wireless stations within the Empire. The claim amounts to £7,181,744, which the Postmaster-General says is excessive, and that the damages, if any, are nearer to £50,000.

Council appearing for the Marconi Co. were Sir Ed. Carson, K.C., Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., Mr. Hunter Gray, K.C., Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Hildesley (instructed by Messrs. Coward, Hawkesley, Sons and Chance); and the Postmaster-General was represented by the Attorney-General (Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C.), the Solicitor-General (Sir E. Pollock, K.C.), Mr. T. Terrell, K.C., the Hon. E. B. Charteris, K.C., and Mr. Givens (instructed by the Solicitor to the Post Office).

Mr. Frank James Brown, of the Post Office foreign and wireless telegraph branch, was now examined. He said he had reason to believe that cable rates in certain cases would be shortly reduced, and there were agreements, to that effect between the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. and the Commonwealth Government, and with the Japanese Government, providing for certain reductions; but in view of the abnormal conditions of the present time the reductions had been held in suspense. For example, in respect of ordinary messages the Australian rate of 3s a word was due to be reduced to 2s 6d, and the Japanese rate of 3s 11d per word to 3s 6d.

Asked if a reduction of rate necessarily meant an increase of traffic, Mr. Brown said that broadly speaking, a reduction of rate did lead to an increase of traffic; but it did not lead to that increase which, correspondingly recouped the reduction in the rate.

Mr. Brown gave statistical records as to the effect of the rate reductions, and he said that experience in these matters did not support the contention of the Marconi Co. that reductions almost at once produced sufficient traffic to make up the loss. This view of his was, he thought, confirmed by the experience of the Marconi Company themselves, who had found that a reduction of rate in the various services they had introduced did not lead to anything like an increase of traffic to correspond to the reduction of rate. Questioned about Mr. Isaac's views as to the increase of wireless traffic, Mr. Brown said that taking past experience into account, there was not the remotest possibility that within twenty-eight years the general telegraphic traffic would increase in the manner suggested unless the rates were reduced in some such manner as that which the late Mr. Henniker Heaton used to suggest, viz., a penny or twopenny per word throughout the Empire.

Mr. Brown said that the emergency wireless station put up by the Marconi Co. in Scotland for communicating with Holland was on the point of being converted to the Poulsen arc system.

Mr. Justice Lawrence—Is that being done by the Marconi Co.?

Mr. Brown—No, it is being done by the Admiralty.

His Lordship—What is the system used in Holland?—I think the Telefunken.

The witness mentioned that on the occasion of a cable breakdown the public were informed that they could wireless to Holland.

Sir Edward Carson, K.C.—Would you like to tell us how much was spent in advertising this fact?

The Witness—Nothing. The newspapers kindly inserted these notices for us.

Mr. Brown said that early in the present years there was a partial breakdown of the cables, and the public were notified in the Press that if they wanted messages sent by wireless they should state so. That was in order to overcome the objection which some people might have to the use of wireless on the ground of lack of secrecy. The result was the number of words handed in for transmission by wireless was about 5 per cent. of the total amount of the traffic. Other messages went by cable with considerable delay, and some went by post.

Sir Edward Carson, cross-examining the witness, asked: May I take it that the result of your evidence is that the Marconi Co. would get as their profit on this contract some value about £1,000 a year from each station over a period of about ten years?—Yes.

That was not a very profitable contract?—Fairly so, I think.

That was the only profit they were to get out of the contract?—I think so. Were they even to get that?—I am not sure about it, because I think probably the cost of the stations might have been slightly more than the contract price.

The Witness said it was the contention of the Marconi Co. that the erection of the stations at the contract price would involve a loss.

Was that contention true?—I do not know. The Witness said he was prepared to suggest that it was, because the Marconi Co. ultimately began to realise that the cost might exceed the contract figure, or that some such state of affairs might arise that they appeared to be so anxious in the autumn of 1914, to alter the terms upon which the stations were to be erected.

Sir Edward asked the witness if he could point to any letter where any such suggestion was ever made? Mr. Brown said his view was that the whole tone of the correspondence supported it, and suggested a desire by the company to get out of the contract.

Sir Edward Carson—On the ground that the royalties were unsatisfactory?—Yes.

Sir Edward Carson—Were they, in your view, to go on for ever if they could get no push from the Post Office?—I do not say that.

Is not the reality of the case that in the latter months of the year 1914 the Government were backing out of the contract?—No.

When did they first make up their minds that they would repudiate the contract which had been ratified by Parliament?

The Witness—Am I to give evidence as to what occurred at the Cabinet meetings?

Sir Edward Carson—No. What I ask you to say is when did they first make up their minds to repudiate? I think it was shortly before the letter of December 20 was written.

Were they not in consultation about erecting fewer stations before that?—Yes.

Was not that getting out of the contract?

No, I think not. Why not?—Because the conference took place on the same terms as regards both parties. If Mr. Isaac did not want to get out of the contract by imposing fresh terms, neither did the Post Office want to get out of the contract by suggesting that three stations might be erected on new terms.

Mr. Brown said he thought the running of the six stations would have cost £150,000 a year apart from loss for depreciation, &c.

Counsel—It was in contemplation you say that the Government should run the stations at a loss of about £90,000 per year?—Most certainly. Personally he always contemplated that they would run at a loss.

The Witness added that the object was largely strategic in erecting the stations, and any commercial traffic that they could have done in diminution of the expenditure of putting up and running the stations for strategic purposes would have been very welcome. If the stations had been up at the outbreak of the war they would have been very useful for strategic purposes, but the war broke out, and it would have taken many months before the stations could have been finished, even in the case of the English station, which had got further than the others. The Admiralty contract was made with the object of getting a more speedy class of station. They wanted stations more adapted for communication with ships than these would have been.

Mr. Justice Lawrence said he thought all these stations would have been in a position to communicate with ships.

The Witness said that the Imperial stations were of a greater range than the Admiralty stations, and they were using longer wave lengths than the installations on the ships were adapted for using.

Sir Edward Carson, K.C., referred to discussion that took place in the House of Commons with respect to the ratification of the contract. When the then Postmaster-General, Mr. Samuel, was speaking to the House (said Mr. Brown) he was expressing his own views, and in witness's opinion Mr. Samuel was wrong when he said that the stations would make a profit.

Sir Edward referred the witness to a memo. by Mr. Hobhouse to the effect: "Cabinet, in spite of my warning as to damages following on repudiation, refused to provide the money for the completion." Does not that suggest (asked counsel) that the Postmaster-General was saying that it would have been better to complete as they would have to pay such high damages?

Mr. Brown replied that he did not think it suggested that the Postmaster-General contemplated heavy damages.

Mr. Frederick Brown was further cross-examined by Sir Edward Carson on behalf of the company. Asked to estimate the cost of working the stations, witness said he estimated a loss of £50,000 a year.

Sir Edward put to witness the figure of £85,000 odd for working the English receiving station. Witness said he was amazed at the figures, and asked: "Is that a mistake for £2,000?"

Sir Edward—No, it is not.

Mr. Brown—Well, I always thought that Marconi could compete with cables, but I am absolutely con-

vinced on figures such as these that it cannot, and we could not have reduced the rate below cable rate.

Mr. Brown added that wireless telegraphy made a very great stride since the contract was entered into, and he thought to a large extent the idea of a chain had become obsolete. The idea would now rather be to have stations in the United Kingdom communicating direct with various parts of the Empire, or through an intermediate station, and he thought it was unlikely that stations put up under the contract could have been modified to fall in with such a scheme.

Sir Edward Carson—You think the Government made a mistake, then, in entering into the contract?—Witness—I do not think that in the light of the information they then had a mistake was made.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE CHAMPION SAWYER.

EX-KAISER'S RECORD.

The ex-Kaiser is qualifying as the champion wood sawyer of Europe. Within the last six months he has sawn up 5,000 fir trees into 30,000 blocks, and each block bears the date, number of tree, and his initials W. 11.

No longer does the ex-Emperor give his photographs to those he desires to honour; he presents them with a block of wood nine inches in diameter and two inches thick, sawn by the Imperial hand.

From ten o'clock to one o'clock every morning he saws diligently beneath his favourite fir tree while the ex-Kaiser reads the papers aloud. For the first week or two Wilhelm did the sawing himself, but he now uses a double handed saw, and is assisted by a companion, generally his doctor. The ex-Kaiser is remarkably strong in the right arm, and he takes a very human delight in the fact that he has tired out every assistant he has employed. While at work he smokes three cigarettes, one each hour.

SULKING OR SAWING. When Wilhelm is not saving he is usually sulking. He has periods of deep depression, and sits for hours near a greenhouse in the grounds of Count Bentinck's castle, speaking to no one. Tugging fretfully at his Vandike beard, he conjures up memories of what might have been, and these dark hours are succeeded by fits of temper.

A tired old man is the ex-Kaiser of to-day. The fire has gone from his eyes and the roddiness from his cheeks, and despite his strenuous exercise he is putting on weight.

During the day he dresses in a suit, but for dinner he dons one of his gorgeous uniforms, and with his small band of retainers holds a mimic Court, thus seeking to recapture a glimpse of his past glory. After dinner he talks with great animation, and he has a disturbing trick of throwing all his weight on the arm of his chair, and his toll of broken chairs is mounting rapidly. All his correspondence is censored, and his haughty spirit chafes against this necessary restriction.

His frequent companion is the little dachshund "Senta," which still wears the medal showing its taxes have been paid in Berlin. All the children in the village know "Senta," who has pronounced democratic instincts and a weakness for chasing stray cats.

In well-informed circles at the Hague it is believed that the ex-Kaiser will live and die in Holland. There is little probability, they think, that the Dutch will hand him over to the Allies, the Dutch laws holding that a political refugee is inviolate. He would not be prevented from going to Germany, his guards consisting only of Dutch policemen, but he is not likely to take the risk of revisiting German soil. His present intention is to buy a house in the province of Utrecht, and several suitable residences have been inspected on his behalf.

Wilhelm never ventures outside the castle grounds, the walls of which have been heightened by boards to prevent photographers from taking snapshots. The ex-Kaiser sometimes takes tea at neighbouring houses, but she is rarely away from her husband's side. She is the only one who can restrain him in his fits of passion.

Although the ex-Kaiser has contributed £1,000 to the local rates for the first three months of his residence, the local inhabitants would not be sorry to see his departure, as they fear his presence may involve their country in trouble with the Allies. This is all the more remarkable seeing that during the war the district was strongly pro-German. Throughout Holland, indeed, there is an uneasy feeling that the longer he stays the deeper will be the national embarrassment, but at the same time the people at large are against delivering him up to the Allies.

Not less than 400,000 spindles have been ordered during the last six months, part as additional equipment for mills already operating. The greater part of it, however, is the nucleus of new mills and in a number of cases the new mills have additional looms to take care of the yarn production. One mill has been established to spin exclusively high counts, another with the necessary additional machinery to spin turned which has not heretofore been manufactured in China. One of the factories at Tientsin has looms to enable it to make cotton duck of the heaviest description, a new venture for the company owning it. A great many of the new mills are to be built in Shanghai, but several of them are to be erected in the country, one near the railway line at Hankow, a member at Tientsin which up to two years ago had no cotton mills at all and one or two in Shanlung near Tsingtau. Thus the activity is being spread throughout China showing the population at large what manufacture on foreign lines is like and what can be done with it.

CHINESE COTTON MILLS.

TWENTY NEW MILLS BEING BUILT.

Despite the war observers of affairs in Shanghai have been struck by the keenness of the Chinese to place orders both with British and American firms for the delivery of plant designed to handle in China much of the raw produce that at present is exported to foreign countries or is altogether worked up in factories managed and owned by foreigners. Particularly has this been the case in the demand for cotton mills, the purchasers of which are actuated with a desire to work their own plants in their own country for their own consumption. In this connection it is interesting to learn that in recent months quite a large number of orders for mill plant have been placed with firms in Shanghai. The total figures are not available, but one firm alone, Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., have received this year no fewer than 20 orders for mills the total cost of which will run into millions of taels.

The most important development which has taken place lately is the great interest shown by Chinese generally in the development of the cotton industry. There is no doubt they have been actuated in the first place by the enormous profits which have been made by the local mills during the past few years with prospects of continuous prosperity for years to come, and secondly, by the Chinese desire to manufacture goods in their own country for home consumption, thereby avoiding the importation of manufactured articles from countries which do not have the sympathy of the Chinese.

At the present time there are in China approximately 1,500,000 spindles, and the importation of finished goods of various kinds, from yarn to completed pieces goods, would give occupation in China of 5,000,000 spindles.

On that basis the development which has taken place during the last six months with regard to the extension of the cotton mill industry can be viewed with a great deal more tranquillity than if the industry as at present established were sufficient to cover the needs of the country. It might also be appreciated that practically all the cotton mill industry is centred in Shanghai.

The fact that the cotton has to come from all over the country, paying kien on its way to Shanghai, that the yarn and other products made by the mills has to be sent back to the same places from which the cotton came, again paying kien and higher rates of internal revenue than imported goods, has made it obvious to anybody who has studied the situation that there are bright prospects for the establishment of mills in centers where cotton is available and where there is a ready sale on the spot for the products of such mills. It has taken a deal of time for the Chinese to appreciate this fact, but it appears from recent occurrences that they have at last seen the opportunity and are beginning to take advantage of the situation.

In connection with the development of the cotton mill industry there is one feature which is of more than ordinary psychological interest. It was assumed and freely expressed a few years ago that it was only a matter of time when the whole of the Chinese mill industry would be in the hands of the Japanese. There are today big foreign and big Japanese interests in the established mills, but the development which has taken place during the past six months has been practically exclusively Chinese and when the mills, which have now been ordered and some of which are already in course of erection, are all accomplished facts, the Chinese themselves will have by far the pre-dominant interest in the cotton mill industry of this country. This is due to men like H. Y. Mohr, C. C. Nioh and C. C. Yung who have tackled the problem in a most businesslike and far-seeing manner, and by interesting their countrymen having the necessary capital, they have established a lead for the Chinese themselves with which everybody who has the interest of the Chinese at heart must be gratified.

Not less than 400,000 spindles have been ordered during the last six months, part as additional equipment for mills already operating. The greater part of it, however, is the nucleus of new mills and in a number of cases the new mills have additional looms to take care of the yarn production. One mill has been established to spin exclusively high counts, another with the necessary additional machinery to spin turned which has not heretofore been manufactured in China. One of the factories at Tientsin has looms to enable it to make cotton duck of the heaviest description, a new venture for the company owning it. A great many of the new mills are to be built in Shanghai, but several of them are to be erected in the country, one near the railway line at Hankow, a member at Tientsin which up to two years ago had no cotton mills at all and one or two in Shanlung near Tsingtau. Thus the activity is being spread throughout China showing the population at large what manufacture on foreign lines is like and what can be done with it.

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THE DRESS OF CHINESE WOMEN.

The Japanese Kimono is copied from the Chinese dress of the Ming dynasty. The fashions of Chinese dress may be divided into two periods, that before the Ching dynasty and that of the Ching dynasty and that of the present day. The first includes the ancient and medieval periods. Their fashions were quite different from those of to-day.

In two thousand six hundred and fifty B.C. an Empress known as the Sifting wife of the famous Emperor Huang-ti, first began the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the growing of silk worms. She invented the first loom. From this time we began spinning, weaving and making clothes. When it came to the time of the Chow dynasty we had all kinds of clothes for all seasons and ranks. The Empress wore yellow, the nobility red or dark red, the common people white, and servants and slaves dark brown. These distinctions were kept strictly during the Tong and Sung dynasties, but during the K'ing, L'ao and Yuan dynasties they changed the colours and used different flowers and designs to mark the castes. The style of that period looked very much like foreign dress: long, loose and flowing garments. Women usually had longer skirts so that their feet were not shown. Sometimes they had very long skirts that poked like the long trains of the European court ladies. These two parts were seldom made of the same colour. For instance, if the upper part was pink, the lower part would be light blue. Rich people always had silk dresses at embroidery, with flowers such as the lotus, sacred lilies, the rose and peony. The sleeves were very long and usually covered the hands. On the sides of the belt they let fall three or five embroidered ribbon-like silk streamers or coloured silk cords. Some rich women would put on the ends of the ribbons tiny gold bells. When they moved or the wind blew the bells would make a soft sound. We had this style of dress till the end of the Ming dynasty. It seems to me that it was a very beautiful fashion, but it was very troublesome and inconvenient for doing work since you could not walk quickly and move nimbly. During the Ching dynasty our dress changed entirely. The Manchus conquered us and forced us to wear Manchurian styles. So what we wear today is not Chinese style but a little bit like the Manchus. When Ching's Shi-wei conquered China, he played a trick on a Chinese official Hong Zung-zeng

who was the best statesman of that time and made him high officer in the Qing court. But all the time he felt bitter toward the Manchurians. When the time came for us to change our dress he said our women and children would never wear their style. Therefore women wore short dresses and skirts and little children kept to the Ming style (Manchurian women had "ging dresses and high shoes just like me"). For the dead the style was never changed. The Manchus had two kinds of dress, ceremonial and ordinary dress. The latter was quite simple. It consisted of a dress, a pair of trousers and a skirt. The dress was about three feet long and the sleeves one foot wide. Beautifully embroidered bands trimmed the dress. Sometimes three or four kinds were put together and sewed on the garment. Poorer people who could not afford to buy silk embroidery would put on some black satin instead. This kind of dress was old-fashioned and is nowhere to be seen now. The ceremonial dress was very complicated. The full dress consisted of three suits, the inner, outer and the coat. The inner suit was made of soft silk. They could be of any colour, but the outer-suit had to be crimson-satin, embroidered with gold. The skirt was the most fascinating. It was made of crimson satin trimmed with gold. On each side there were seven folds, on each fold some pretty flowers were embroidered. All around the skirt there were fourteen or sixteen embroidered silk streamers one inch wide hanging down, and on each tip there was a tary bell of silver or gold. When the lady moved all the bells began to tinkle—only married women wore this kind of skirt. The coat was made of navy blue satin with two square pieces of embroidery, one in front and the other on the back. On the square piece usually a dragon was embroidered though sometimes a peacock or some other bird was used. We do not have any thing like this today. The Republic of China has banished the beautiful ceremonial dress forever. The style we have now is neither Manchurian nor Ming fashion, but a combination of both.

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A BACHELOR OF TRADE.

The University of London is launching an ambitious scheme for the creation of degrees in commerce. Today men are to be endowed with honours for a special knowledge of trade and commerce in the same way as honours and degrees have been bestowed in the past for medicine, law, science and art. On the academic side there is great enthusiasm and hope, but hard-headed business people look at the proposal from another angle. Because a man has taken a course in a University and calls himself a Bachelor of Trade, or Master of Commerce is he the best man to manage a great engineering works, to be entrusted with some heavy undertaking, or travel in the Far East to sell goods for a British manufacturing firm? British business circles are not over fond of University men. The degree they like the best is the degree of practical experience. When we glance over the history of the heads of the great commercial concerns of England very few of them boast a University training. Quite a number of them started at the bottom rung of the ladder of experience; they were office boys or apprentices. But because the Universities have had little to do with British trade properly in the past, that is no reason why they may not have a very direct and practical influence in the future. The war showed there was something the matter with British commercial methods, and other countries, which valued the education side of business more highly than we, were becoming dangerous competitors. It is generally admitted that British commercial methods and training need overhauling. The Universities cannot transform British business systems alone, but in co-operation with the great commercial men of the country very valuable improvements may be brought about.

In the ordinary way a young man will not get his commercial degree till he is twenty-three. This is rather a late age to enter commerce. But the University people entertain the hope that while the young man is getting his degree he will have a post in some office, and his employer will allow him enough time off to study for his degree. The success of the scheme seems to depend on the way in which the two factors of education and commerce are blended together. It is a very subtle and delicate amalgam. The first factor, mental gymnastics, such as a study of ancient Greek, or the Law, Euclid or trigonometry, is very necessary in small doses. The second factor, the ac-

quiring of a body of useful facts on the particular subject, is equally necessary, and in larger doses. The training of the business brain to think properly may be done by the University; the acquiring of a body of useful facts can only come from experience in the commercial world, meeting other business men, and facing actual business problems. The University of London has been carefully considering how it can best help in the great reconstruction after the war. One of the great advantages that the Germans have had in the past has been the care and intelligence with which every branch of science and every form of learning has been co-ordinated and applied to all branches of their national activity. The German scientists, merchants, engineers, and financiers are not superior to ours, but they have been brought into touch with each other and the knowledge of each has been put at the disposal of the rest in a way never realised in England. The University says that as London is the financial capital of the world it is a reproach that no academic honours and assistance have been given to these forms of activity in which the city and the nation hold so pre-eminent a position. The University admits that a thorough training in practical business can only be acquired in the counting house of the banker, the office of the merchant, or the factory of the manufacturer. But it maintains there are certain subjects which it is essential those engaged in commerce should know, and these must be learnt in the lecture-hall, the class-room and this study.

The waste of war has made it more than ever imperative that we should seek fresh sources of revenue outside our own doors. In foreign markets we shall be in competition with the keenest and most highly-trained specialists of the United States, France, Japan, and, before very long, Germany. All these have received an intensive training, an education in commerce, such as has scarcely been dreamed of in England. It behooves us to meet them with their own weapons, and it is certain that knowledge in future

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Early one morning a Hampstead police officer noticed that a mark he had put on a house from which the tenants were absent had been tampered with. He called for assistance, and the house was surrounded by police.

On an entry being made, a number of articles were found packed up as if awaiting removal, and on the floor of one of the rooms two men were asleep. It is stated that they were found to be Metropolitan police officers, one being a sergeant.

There will be a lot of criticism and doubt amongst business men and the manufacturers and traders of England over such a scheme, one may be certain. Experience has made them sceptical of universities and their influence in the business world. But business men realise that changes have to be made in British commerce to adapt it to the new conditions of competition, especially with the United States, and if London University is going to help to bring these changes about, they are ready with sympathetic counsel and support to join in a work that may mean so much to our prestige in the commercial world. When one sees names like those of Lord Inchcape, Sir Kenneth Anderson, Mr. Charles de Rougemont, and many men at the top of the country's shipping, banking and trading concerns, actively associated with this scheme, it makes one feel that the progeny of such a marriage between the City and the University are bound to be sturdy and strong, and prove a credit not only to their parents, but to the whole British Empire.

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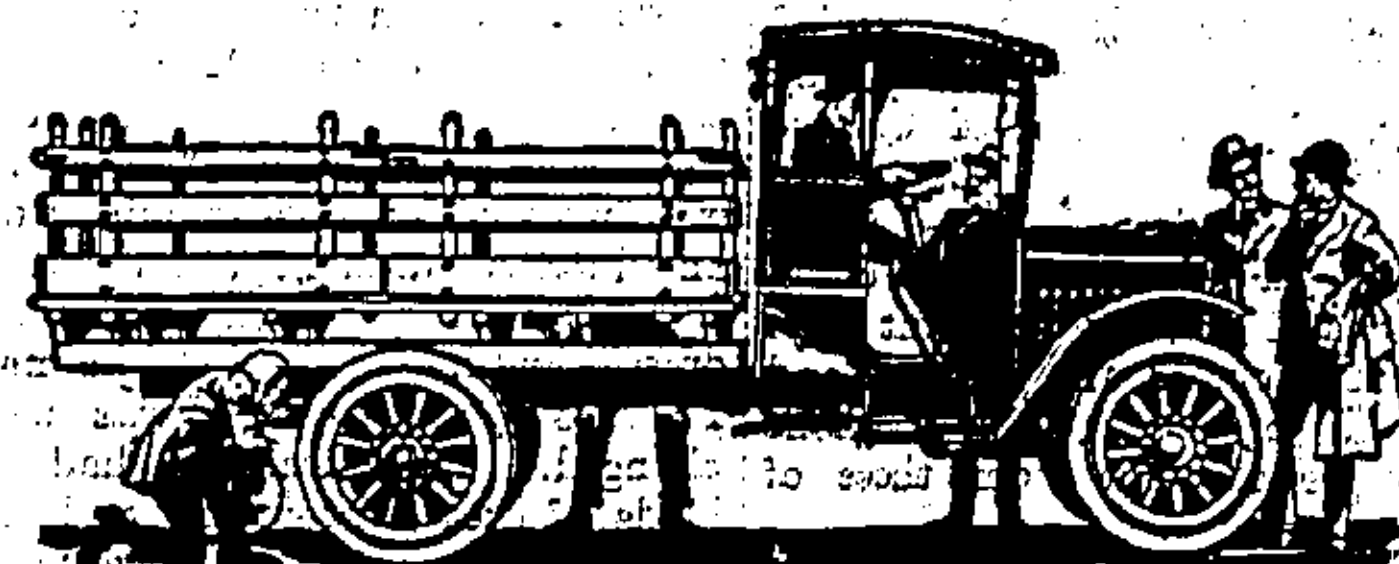
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